

HER AND LEVELER
rates and levels all soils, for
. Made entirely of cast
indestructible. They are
rows and pulverizers on
ses, 3 to 13½ feet. We
deal Harrow, "free."
Satisfactory. I deliver free on board at
polis, Kansas City, San Francisco, &c.
ington, N. J. or Chicago, Ill.

ake concessions, this they are un-
to do. The stock of wools is
but will with some importations go
and until the new clip comes on.
feet, unshorn, have been
and are still on sale, the in-
having been almost wholly for
ed 1 and 3/4 blood, a few lots
and above Ohio at 20@37c, and no
noticed above 37c. In Michigan x
doing, is quoted at 20@30c.
territory wools have sold at unchanged
s. Manuf'wrs will not pay
rather into their fabric some-
cheaper than to pay advanced
wools have been more active
wool combings have been taken at
other lines have been at
some inquiry for B supers at 48c.
C's are quiet but a feeling that a
business will soon be noticed; a
doing foreign wools at 32c, equal
cost of 48c.

ceipts and sales of the week: The
ts, \$1,000 bales, and the sales were
es on domestic wools:
io xx and above, 36@37c.
o No. 1, 38c.
aine wools, 35@38c.
unwashed and unmerch., 28@29c.
3/4 and 1/2 blood, 27@30c.
ritory, 15@23c.
fornia, 18@20c.
led, 25@26c.
ured, 40@60c.
ls and oil, 10@22c.
Foreign Wools.
stralian, 32@42c.
pet wools, 14@20c.

PORLAND PRODUCT MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1900.
and oats hold very steady. Mill-
means firm. Flour has shown im-
advanced 5@40c. Trade is very
however, buyers only purchasing
immediate use. The hay market is
good one this winter here in Maine.
Never was cleaner or better ice piled
than now fills the farm ice houses.

The ice crop for the farm has been
a good one this winter here in Maine.
Never was cleaner or better ice piled
than now fills the farm ice houses.

Cheese quiet and firm. Eggs are
firmer on fresh eastern, with-
out easy. Beans fl m. Mutton and
firmer and about 10 higher. Beef
are active; forces rising.

Eating apples, \$2.25@3.00 per
bushel, 6@7c. Evaporated, 8½@10½c.

TER-Creamery, 20@27c; Vermont
24@25c.
Maine pea, \$2.30@2.35; Cali-
pea, \$2.50@2.55; Yellow Eyes,
9½@5c.
Sage, 15c; Vermont dairy,
14c.
LW—Low grades, \$2.50@50;
wheat, \$3.35@50; patent Spring
4, 25@45; Michigan straight
8, 35@40; winter wheat pat-
tern, 44@47c; oats, car lota, 33@34c;
peas, 33@36c; meal, bag lots, 45@48c;
sack, car lots, \$18.50@19.00;
bar lots, \$19@19.50; middlings,
20; middlings, bag lots, \$19@21.00;
meal, car lots, \$23.00; bag
20.00.
LW—Pure, 7@7½c; pails, pure, 7½@8c;
peas, 4.07@7.5c; pails, pure, 7½@8c;
peas, 4.07@7.5c; pails, pure, 7½@8c;

YATES—\$0.00 per bush.

EGGS—Fowl, 10@12c; chickens,
turkeys, 12@14c; eggs, 20c;
6½@8½c; pork backs, \$14.00;
10½@11½c; mutton, 5½@6c.

GUSTA CITY PRODUCT MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, for the Main Farmer.
Webster, higher. New domestic cheese
Eggs lower. Potatoes in good de-
livery. Butter in good supply. Fowl
Chickens higher. Pork steady.
LW—Western pea beans, \$2.25.
ew Eyes, \$2.25.
Ball—Butter ball, 20c. Creamery,
14c.

FRESH—Fresh, 18c per dozen.

IN—Pails, best, 9½@10c.

VISONS—Wholesale—Clear salt

\$11.50 per lb.; beef per side, 8½

smoked, 10½c; fowl, 10c; veal,

brown hog, 5½c; lamb, 8c. Spring

eggs, 15c.

YATES—\$0.00 per bush.

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Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
29 Nassau St., New York.

OUR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Among the educational workers of the east there is no one more thoroughly devoted to the right advancement than the Secretary of the Provincial Farmers' Association and editor of the *Co-operative Farmer*, Mr. W. W. Hubbard. His late address upon Educational Needs contains so much that is valuable we have made a liberal abstract for our column:

"We do not here wish to be understood as undertaking to discuss the whole educational problem, but to confine the discussion to a few hints on the acquisition of knowledge along the line of that occupation which three-fourths of our people must pursue, if our provinces are to be great and prosperous. Our educational facilities for work in all kinds of office, literary and teaching occupations are today well up-to-date, their promoters deserve praise, but we must acknowledge we are singularly deficient in all that instruction which will lead the student's attention to mechanical or agricultural walks in life."

Now an agricultural education does not mean simply a study of farm work or the sciences immediately underlying it, as some educational people seem to think, but it should be, (first) that goes to fit a man or woman to be a good citizen, and (second) fit them to make the most of their opportunities on their own farms.

The first problem should be solved by our common school system; while the second requires considerable additional facility for acquiring knowledge of a technical character. It is a fact patent to all that in the apparent absence of mineral resources, with lumber getting less and fisheries diminishing, the wealth and advancement of New Brunswick must come very largely from the wealth produced from the soil. We must then have a constantly increasing farm population which shall be as intelligent and skillful as the farmers of any other country.

We can, without boasting, claim to have a good class of people to start with, imbued as we are mainly with Anglo-Saxon blood and with the courage, industry and the perseverance which a glorious history and tradition have endowed us, should at least, be capable of an advance as great, and a development as complete as the people of any other race. To effect this advance and development, we must be up and doing. At the present most of the countries of Europe, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and France are devoting a great deal of effort to technical and especially agricultural technical education. This is having its effect, in those products which require skill in their preparation and marketing, such as butter, poultry and bacon; we find that the products of these countries all lead the products of the American continent in price. We find Danish and French tinned butter and also the meats being shipped to the British West Indies and South America, and even to China and Japan going four thousand miles through Canada to reach those latter markets. We beg to make the assertion here and feel we can bring proof to support it that technical education from an agricultural standpoint in these countries is mainly responsible for their success.

Now what seems first necessary? Our answer would be to interest the people and to do it as quickly and completely as possible. What means shall we adopt? We would suggest, through at least, three channels.

- 1st. By direct appeals to the people of the country through local meetings or through the Farmers' Institutes.
- 2d. Through the agency of the press, both the agricultural papers and the news press.
- 3d. Through the schools of our country in opening the children's intelligence to the natural world and the opportunities about them.

The first two agencies are fairly well started and let us continue unremittingly to improve and extend their utility. Let us have an agricultural organization in every district, holding at least monthly meetings and let some central authority assist these organizations by supplying to them speakers who are qualified from practical success to lead a discussion on some one branch of agriculture. Let

us institute meetings be carried out with the hearty cooperation of the people of the locality. Great care must be taken in the selection of speakers for the different localities, so that judicious encouragement may be given to those lines of work which are adapted to the particular locality.

Then let us encourage by every means the agricultural press. Let us, if necessary, force into some localities an organization and through it spread good literature. Like the patter of the gentle rain upon the granite rock and the consequent rounding of the corners, will be the effect of the regularly issued, carefully edited, agricultural journal, which discusses the difficulties peculiar to the country and suggests remedies to the farmer who will read it. Let us encourage these men to write to these papers, to ask through them for special information they may need and so help to swell the current of general information.

The hope of this country lies in our boys and girls, in our children yet unborn, who, in such a few short years, will be the men and women, the active workers in the development of this country. It is through them we must look for a reward for our labors, and upon their intelligence and ability to develop the resources of the country rests its future prosperity. How shall we reach the greatest number of these young people? Will it not be through the common schools of the country?

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Now an agricultural education does not mean simply a study of farm work or the sciences immediately underlying it, as some educational people seem to think, but it should be, (first) that goes to fit a man or woman to be a good citizen, and (second) fit them to make the most of their opportunities on their own farms.

The first problem should be solved by our common school system; while the second requires considerable additional facility for acquiring knowledge of a technical character. It is a fact patent to all that in the apparent absence of mineral resources, with lumber getting less and fisheries diminishing, the wealth and advancement of New Brunswick must come very largely from the wealth produced from the soil. We must then have a constantly increasing farm population which shall be as intelligent and skillful as the farmers of any other country.

We can, without boasting, claim to have a good class of people to start with, imbued as we are mainly with Anglo-Saxon blood and with the courage, industry and the perseverance which a glorious history and tradition have endowed us, should at least, be capable of an advance as great, and a development as complete as the people of any other race. To effect this advance and development, we must be up and doing. At the present most of the countries of Europe, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and France are devoting a great deal of effort to technical and especially agricultural technical education. This is having its effect, in those products which require skill in their preparation and marketing, such as butter, poultry and bacon; we find that the products of these countries all lead the products of the American continent in price. We find Danish and French tinned butter and also the meats being shipped to the British West Indies and South America, and even to China and Japan going four thousand miles through Canada to reach those latter markets. We beg to make the assertion here and feel we can bring proof to support it that technical education from an agricultural standpoint in these countries is mainly responsible for their success.

Now what seems first necessary? Our answer would be to interest the people and to do it as quickly and completely as possible. What means shall we adopt? We would suggest, through at least, three channels.

1st. By direct appeals to the people of the country through local meetings or through the Farmers' Institutes.

2d. Through the agency of the press, both the agricultural papers and the news press.

3d. Through the schools of our country in opening the children's intelligence to the natural world and the opportunities about them.

The first two agencies are fairly well started and let us continue unremittingly to improve and extend their utility. Let

us have an agricultural organization in every district, holding at least monthly meetings and let some central authority assist these organizations by supplying to them speakers who are qualified from practical success to lead a discussion on some one branch of agriculture. Let

us institute meetings be carried out with the hearty cooperation of the people of the locality. Great care must be taken in the selection of speakers for the different localities, so that judicious encouragement may be given to those lines of work which are adapted to the particular locality.

Then let us encourage by every means

the agricultural press. Let us, if necessary, force into some localities an organization and through it spread good literature. Like the patter of the gentle rain upon the granite rock and the consequent rounding of the corners, will be the effect of the regularly issued, carefully edited, agricultural journal, which discusses the difficulties peculiar to the country and suggests remedies to the farmer who will read it. Let us encourage these men to write to these papers, to ask through them for special information they may need and so help to swell the current of general information.

The hope of this country lies in our boys and girls, in our children yet un-

born, who, in such a few short years, will be the men and women, the active workers in the development of this country. It is through them we must look for a reward for our labors, and upon their intelligence and ability to develop the resources of the country rests its future prosperity. How shall we reach the greatest number of these young people? Will it not be through the common schools of the country?

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word, each insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling upon subscribers in Kennebec county.

Mr. F. S. Berry is calling upon subscribers in Penobscot county.

Mr. E. S. Gifford is calling upon subscribers in Franklin county.

Mr. A. G. Flitz is calling upon subscribers in Cumberland county.

Mr. S. Lander is calling upon subscribers in Eastern Kennebec county.

Mr. Elmer Howitt is calling upon subscribers in Hancock county.

...THE...

MAINE FARMER.

12,000
WEEKLY CIRCULATION.

Have you anything to sell?

USE THESE COLUMNS.

The classified ad. column will bring returns.

TRY IT.

This is the season when buyers are looking.

SECURE THEM.

Tell your story to **60,000** MAINE FARMER readers weekly.

Dr. S. G. Smith of the Minnesota State University, says that the woman wage earner is "a crime against natural laws."

He further delivers himself in this wise: "Nature intended man to be the producer, woman the consumer. Some women, it's true, won't marry. Some women should never marry, but you can't organize society upon the exceptions to its laws. The healthy woman, the woman of the majority, should marry, if she can get a husband, and she would be much better able to find a husband if she had not reduced men's wages by her industrial competition."

There seems to be an *if* here which reminds us of the reply once made by an "unappropriated blessing" to an impudent youth who asked her "if she did not think it was originally intended that all women should have husbands."

"Perhaps so," she replied, "but like many other intentions, it has not been very well carried out." Since it is admitted that "some women won't marry, and some ought not to marry," what would this modern Solomon have the bachelor women do to maintain existence? They might go in a body to the poor farm. But perhaps he thinks their existence is not worth maintaining. Fortunately for the single woman, Spartan methods have gone out of existence, and the superfluous population is no longer killed off, nor do we drown girl babies in this country as in China. Dr. Smith should emigrate to the latter country, or to India, where social conditions would be more to his taste.

After an informal reception in the parlors, the lawyers adjourned to the banquet room, and after all were seated, Senator Hale appeared with Judge Peters on his arm. As the two distinguished men approached the head of the tables to the two seats left vacant for them, Senator Hale sprang suddenly upon his chair, waving his hands, called in a voice that rings as well in snowbound Maine as in the halls of Congress:

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At midnight the after dinner ceremonies began with an eloquent speech from the toastmaster, breathing the loftiest praise of the honored guest of the evening, briefly reviewing his noteworthy career, and welcoming to the banquet the visiting lawyers and speakers of the evening.

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If the proposed admission of wool from the Argentine Republic, without duty, touches your pocket write to Messrs. Allen, Littlefield, Burleigh and Boutelle, and to Senators Hall and Frye.

This legislation would never have been suggested had not somebody else written it, and you have just as many rights in the case as the other fellow. If you favor the bill for pure food which aims to check the great fraud resulting from the sale of bogus butter, write to Washington to your representatives, and urge their assistance. If you desire the extension of free rural mail delivery say so not alone by petition but by that most potent factor, personal letters. Get in close touch with congressional and legislative representatives and let them know the people have interests at stake and a ballot to use. This idea that having elected a man to represent us we must cause his judgment is all wrong because all the while, other, and often adverse interests, are at work to modify his opinion.

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SPECIAL OFFER.

The remarkable increase in our subscription list during the past few months is very gratifying, and though we have now reached the **12,000** mark, it is our desire to swell the list to 20,000 before spring.With the subscription price at only \$1.00 a year, the *Maine Farmer* is giving more live reading matter than any other paper, but that we may serve our subscribers in every possible way, this **GREAT OFFER** is made, to remain open for a brief period.FOR \$1.50 we will send the *Maine Farmer* one year, the *Woman's Home Companion*, an elegant monthly, one year, and the *Life of Dewey*, profusely illustrated, a volume of 350 pages; or,FOR \$1.50 we will send the *Maine Farmer* one year, *The Housekeeper*, one of the best home monthlies, one year, and the *Buckeye Cook Book*, 335 pages.

Here are the greatest offers ever made, and they will merit immediate acceptance. Send in your orders and secure these grand premiums while swelling the influence of the agricultural and home paper of Maine.

DON'T DELAY.

principle that government exists for the good of the governed is always true, and is the central principle of the Declaration of Independence. The end to be attained in all government is self-government, to get the best in control. So the object to be obtained in the government of our colonies is the development of mankind, in order that the people shall become capable of self-government. The fountain source of good government is a public school system and religious freedom, and those two things, with public office administered as a public trust, and not as a private snap, hold sway over the minds of the people.

These entertainments are frequently gotten up with the excuse that they are to raise money for graduation expenses.

This is all wrong, and to this point the Gardiner directors call attention. The cost of graduating from our common schools should not be made so great as to be a hindrance to the poorest pupil.

That it is often so shows by what standard our modern life is measured.

The fact that in one of the Kennebec cities not long ago, a man was obliged to mortgage his house in order that his daughter might graduate from the high school and "have things like the other girls," reveals a condition of affairs which sadly needs correction. Fifty dollars for graduating expenses is too much. This is the fountain head of the whole difficulty, and should receive the attention of parents, teachers and directors.

As for the prolonged evening gayeties,

It is no old foggy croak which would forbid the young people from enjoying themselves. But the care of their health should be uppermost. Is there not time for the dance, the card party, sad the ball when these will not conflict with school? Time enough for the bright eyes to dine and the rosy cheeks to pale with midnight hours? They can be young but once. Their school days are soon over, and in after years many will look back with regret upon the time which fond but foolish parents allowed them to waste in harmful pleasure which should have been spent in useful study.

Those who have followed the course of events in the celebrated Roberts' case at Washington can hardly realize what an influence the letters from thousands of homes all over the country, have had in determining action on the part of individual congressmen. Our Representatives and Senators are human, they have their own opinions, but they also know they must answer to their constituents. The trouble to-day is that while the individual voter has his opinion as to action upon public matters but very few ever think it necessary to write their senator and representative at Washington or at Augusta. If this were the common practice there would be far less call for criticism over unjust legislation. If a matter is pending, or to come up, in which you and your interests are affected write your representative and senator at once. Keep up the correspondence until these letters, from every locality, indicate clearly the wish and will of the constituents. If you want any legislation say so openly and promptly.

Superintendent Wentworth says of the boys in the Pine Tree State who are serving in the army, "They are good boys, but they are lousy."

One of the most brilliant affairs which ever occurred in the Pine Tree State was the banquet given to Judge Peters, the retiring Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, by the lawyers of the Penobscot bar, which took place at the Bangor House on the evening of Feb. 1st.

The company was made up of the leading lawyers and legal lights of the state, and was an eloquent testimonial to the high esteem in which this Nestor of the bar is held by his colleagues.

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Necessity is the
Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an
honest, reliable blood purifier
and tonic that brought into
existence Hood's Sarsaparilla.
It is a highly concentrated
extract prepared by a
combination, proportion and
process peculiar to itself and
owing to Hood's Sarsaparilla
equalled curative power.
wonderful record of cure has made
America's Greatest Medicine.

Tosy Cheeks — "I have good
red rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's
Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and
keeps doctor bills." Mary A. Burke,
121 Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

od's Pills cure Liver Ills; the non-irritating and
cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

PERSONAL

If you are ever bilious or
suffer from indigestion, you
will have a personal interest in
a certain cure.

The True "L. F." Atwood's Bitters restore the
whole digestive tract to its
normal condition and bring
quick relief.

All dealers have them.

FRANK S. BIGELOW,
SKOWHEGAN, ME.,
Twenty-five Years' Successful Practice, Makes
a Specialty of Chronic Diseases.

At a distance, enclose one dollar
for diagnosis and prescription.
Remedies will be promptly applied at
office in Skowhegan. Office hours, 10:30
to 2 P.M.

Bigelow will be at the AUGUSTA
SE, AUGUSTA, the second and fourth
days of each month.

SOMERSET OATS.

own on my farm from seed selected from
various farms, especially British
or the State of Maine. Impurities
have been carefully screened out, and they
guaranteed to be free from weed seeds.

TURNER BUSWELL, Solon, Me.

ENT HEALING

by Divine force is
an assured fact both
physical and mental. In
my special attention. Particulars on re-
questing my name. CINE CREST

B. H. Tauton, Mass., sends 12 full-
pint Flower Seeds for 10¢; 20 different
seeds \$1; 10 pints Vegetable Seeds 25¢.

Letters free. 50 prizes for Dahlias in 1899,
collection in America. Please write.

CUSHION RUBBER STAMPS

all sizes, 10¢; 100¢; 1,000¢; 10,000¢;

last the longest and cost no more
than the ordinary stamp. Send for prices.

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Afterwards, Sales, Want and Ex-
change advertisements will be ac-
cepted under this general head at
any time, and will be given a full
page. No display advertisement other
than an initial letter and the usual stock
will be inserted in this department.

Turner's Advertising Bureau, 100

GIRL for general housework. Perma-
nent position to the right person. For
particulars inquire of Mrs. C. F. Flynt, 19

East Stoneham, Mass.

HARRY MC-

STANTON.

SALE—leaving state. Farm stock
and accessories, 1000 acres land, etc., all
to best markets; 400 lbs apples, 36 of
(\$200 net, small fruit) 99¢ Capacity
1000 lbs per year. Horse, 2 cows, 31

Monmouth, Me.

SALE—Buff Cochins, Bantams, Cock-
ails, birds, low prices. L. J. WADDELL,
N. H.

214

CAVERT OUTFIT will be sold at
a bargain to close an estate. 10 H. P.
motor, 1000 ft. of pipe, lumber, etc., all
at Rockwood, Winterport, Me.

314

ANTED—A capable girl for general

housework in a small family. Must be

able to work well. Mrs. E. M. SMITH, No. 11

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FINE-BLOODED Cattle, sheep,
pigs, hogs, horses, dogs, cats, etc., all
Send stamps for catalogues. 150

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Co., Worcester, Pa.

8¢—We will buy cotton seed meal, bags,
plaster, brads, meal, flour, sacks
at the freight. SAAGADHOC FERTILIZER
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WE BUY cockerels and three laying
hens. Enclose stamp.

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St. John's, Me.

SALE—Buff Cochins, Bantams, Cock-
ails, birds, low prices. L. J. WADDELL,
N. H.

214

CAVERT OUTFIT will be sold at
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motor, 1000 ft. of pipe, lumber, etc., all
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ANTED—A capable girl for general

The Story of an African Farm.

By OLIVE SCHREINER.

Glad to have a little innocent piece to hear it, the landlady made the most of a little story as she cleared the table. Six months before a lady had come alone to the hotel in a wagon, with only a colored leader and a driver. Eight days after a little baby had been born. If Gregory stood up and looked out at the window, he would see a blue gum tree in the graveyard. Close by it was a little grave. The baby was buried there, a tiny thing, only lived two hours, and the mother herself almost went with it. After a while she was better, but one day she got up out of bed, dressed herself without saying a word to any one and went out. It was a drizzling day. A little time after some one saw her sitting on the wet ground under the blue gum tree, with the rain dripping from her hat and shawl. They went to fetch her, but she would not come until she chose. When she did, she had gone to bed and had not risen again from it; never would, the doctor said.

She was very patient, poor thing! When you went in to ask her how she was, she said always "Better" or "Nearly well" and lay still in the darkened room and never troubled any one. The Mozambique took care of her, and she would not allow any one else to touch her; would not so much as allow any one else to see her foot uncovered. She was strange in many ways, but she paid well, poor thing! And now the Mozambique was going, and she would have to take up with some one else.

Before dinner he had ridden out of the town to where on a rise a number of transport wagons were "outspanned." The Dutchman driver of one wondered at the stranger's eagerness to free himself of his horses. Stolen perhaps, but it was worth his while to buy them at so low a price, so the horses changed masters, and Gregory walked off with his saddlebags slung across his arm. Once out of sight of the wagons, he struck out of the road and walked across the "veld," the dry, flowering grasses waving everywhere about him. Half way across the plain he came to a deep gully which the rain torrents had washed out, but which was now dry. Gregory sprang down into its red bed. It was a safe place and quiet. When he had looked about him, he sat down under the shade of an overhanging bank and fanned himself with his hat, for the afternoon was hot, and he had walked fast. At his feet the dusty ants ran about, and the high red bank before him was covered by a network of roots and fibers washed bare by the rains. Above his head rose the clear blue African sky. At his side were the saddlebags full of women's clothing. Gregory looked up half plumbatively into the blue sky.

"Am I, am I Gregory Nazanien Rose?" he said.

It was all so strange, he sitting there in that "sloot" in that up country plain—strange as the fantastic, changing shapes in a summer cloud. At last, tired out, he fell asleep, with his head against the bank. When he woke, the shadow had stretched across the "sloot," and the sun was on the edge of the plain. Now he must be up and doing. He drew from his breast pocket a little sixpenny looking glass and hung it on one of the roots that stuck out from the bank. Then he dressed himself in one of the old fashioned gowns and a great pinked out collar. Then he took out a razor. Tuft by tuft the soft brown beard fell down into the sand, and the little ants took it to their nests with. Then the glass showed a face surrounded by a frilled cap, white as a woman's, with a little moustache, a very short upper lip and a smoking chin.

Presently a rather tall woman's figure was making its way across the "veld." As it passed a hollowed out seat bent. It knelt down and started in the saddlebags with the man's clothing, closing up the ant hill with bits of ground to look as natural as possible. Like a sinner hiding his deed of sin, the bider started once and looked round, but yet there was no one near except a "meerkat," who had lifted herself out of her hole and sat on her hind legs watching. He did not like that; even she should see, and when he rose she fled away into her hole. Then he walked on leisurely, that the dusk might have reached the village streets before he walked there. The first house was the smith's, and before the open door two little urchins loitered. As he hurried up the street in the gathering gloom he heard them laugh low, and loudly behind him. He glanced round fearfully and would almost have fled but that the strange skirts clung about his legs. And, after all, it was only a spark that had alighted on the heel of one and not the strange figure they laughed at.

The door of the hotel stood wide open, and the light fell out into the street. He knocked, and the landlady came. She peered out to look for the cart that had brought the traveler, but Gregory's heart was brave now, but was so near the quiet room. He told her he had come with the transport wagons that stood outside the town. He had walked in and wanted lodgings for the night.

It was a deliberate lie, glibly told. He would have told 50, though the recording angel had stood in the next room with his pen dipped in the ink. What was he to him? He remembered that she lay there, saying always "I am better."

The landlady put his supper in the little parlor where he had sat in the morning. When it was on the table, she sat down in the rocking chair as fashion was, to knit and talk, that she might gather news for her customers in the taproom. In the white face under the queer, deep fringed cap she saw nothing of the morning's traveler. The newcomer was communicative. She was a nurse by profession, she said; had come to the Transvaal, bearing that good nurses were needed there. She had not yet found work. The landlady did not perhaps know whether there would be any for her in that town?

The landlady put down her knitting and snote her fat hands together.

If it wasn't the very finger of God's providence, as though you saw it hanging out of the sky, she said. Here was a lady ill and needing a new nurse that very day and not able to get one to her mind. And now—well, if it wasn't

enough to convert all the atheists and freethinkers in the Transvaal she didn't know!

Then the landlady proceeded to tell facts.

"I'm sure you will suit her," she added. "You're just the kind. She has heaps of money to pay you with, has everything that money can buy, and I got a letter with a check in it for £50 the other day from some one who says I'm to spend it for her and not to let her know. She is asleep now, but I'll take you in to look at her."

The landlady opened the door of the next room, and Gregory followed her. A table stood near the bed, and a lamp burning low stood on it. The bed was a great four poster with white curtains, and the quilt was of rich crimson satin, but Gregory stood just inside the door, with his head bent low, and saw no farther.

"Come nearer! I'll turn the lamp up a bit that you can have a look at her. A pretty thing, isn't it?" said the landlady.

Near the foot of the bed was a daintily dressed woman in the crimson quilt, and out of it Doss' small head and bright eyes looked knowingly.

"See how the lips move. She is in pain," said the landlady. Then Gregory looked up at what was on the cushion, a little white, white face transparent as an angel's, with a cloth bound round the forehead and with soft, short hair tossed about on the pillow.

"We had to cut it off," said the woman, touching it with her forefinger; "so silk, like a wax doll."

But Gregory's heart was bleeding.

"Never get up again, the doctor says," said the landlady.

Gregory uttered one word. In an instant the beautiful eyes opened widely and looked round the room and into the dark corners.

"Who is here? Whom did I hear speak?"

"Only this lady, ma'am, a nurse by profession. She is willing to stay and take care of you if you can come to terms with her."

Lyndall raised herself on her elbow and cast one keen, scrutinizing glance over him.

"Have I never seen you before?" she asked.

"No."

She fell back weakly.

"Perhaps you would like to arrange the terms between yourselves," said the landlady. "Here is a chair. I will be back presently."

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you are constantly
wanting...

HMENT ER PAPER.

not have it printed, and
carry an added advertisement
on every pound?

FARMER has contracted with one
mill in the country, and will keep a
lot of the very best paper made. All
details. Send for prices and samples.
We will please you.

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,
...AUGUSTA, MAINE.

NEW
YORK
WEEKLY
TRIBUNE.

Will be interested
in the announce-
ment made upon
the fourth page re-
garding the Maine
Farmer.

Home Department. EVERY MOTHER

Will be interested
in the announce-
ment made upon
the fourth page re-
garding the Maine
Farmer.

IN APPLE-PICKING TIME.

LIZZIE A. L. THIBETTS. AUTUMN OF 1898.

This little farm has been my home
For many happy years,
And every passing season still
The place to me endures.

I love its gently sloping fields,
Its little in-and-out brook,
Its dear old rocky pasture
And its shady orchard nook.

I love its pleasant wood and grove,
And the lone elm-tree
Upon the hillside, near "the ran."
How I'd love to me!

I love the old farm's frosty joys,
When high the snow drifts pile
And hide from sight the old stone wall
And fences, for a while:

I love the old farm's spring-time joys,
When mild the work and care,
The wild-bird on the budding bough
Makes music everywhere:

I love the old farm's summer days,
So busy and so bright,
When Labor sings a merry song
From early morn till night:

But O, I can't begin to tell
In this poor little rhyme,
How well I love the dear old spot
In apple-picking time!

The millet October sun shines in
Among the orchard trees;
Dri leaves let go and flutter down
Upon the golden boughs;

And there, with those whom best I love,
I labor all day long;

And while we work, we fill the hours
With pleasant talk and song.

We pick with care the Baldwin red,
The Russet golden brown,
The Fane-use and the Gravenstein
Of well-deserved renown.

The Greening and the Tallow Sweet,
The Bellflower hanging high,
The King of Tompkins' County
And the hardy Northern Spy.

The elder-apple trees we shake;
How the children shout
To see the little apples
Hurry down and dance about!

Then, at the call, "Come on, all hands,
With basket great and small!"

The race begins, to see who'll fill
His basket first of all.

O, willing hands make labor light!
And cheerful hearts sing the place
An apple-orchard just the place
For laughter and for song!

I love this little farm in Maine
The whole year round, but I'm
The very most in love with it
In apple-picking time!

"APPLES AT HOME."

I met him on a street-corner—a blacked
lad of perhaps fourteen summers.
I had seen him there evening after evening
and wondered whether there was
to one who knew the temptations he
encountered.

I made friends with him, and won
his confidence. Then I questioned him
kindly in regard to spending so much time
in the street.

"I know," he said, looking up at me
in such a frank, winning way that I
could not help thinking what a noble
man he might make, "the street is not
the best place for a boy, but you see
there's no place for me at home."

I was surprised and pained at the
answer.

"How is that?" I asked.

"Well, I have two grown-up sisters,
and they entertain company in the parlor
every evening. They give me to understand
that I am a 'third party,' and not wanted.

She should never allow him to form
such habits as coming to the table in his
shirt sleeves, neglecting his nails or
teeth, or carrying soiled handkerchiefs
about with him.

She should never nap him or forget
that he is a creature of reason not an
animal that requires to be driven.

She should not try to break her boy's
will, be thankful that he is manly
enough to have a mind of his own—

Own, Furnace and Factory.

SHARPLY SALARIED PHYSICIANS.

As many know, the Chinese physician
receives a salary from his patients as
long as they are well, and as soon as
they get ill his pay stops. Some Ameri-
can families, not dreading to learn
something from the other side of the
world, have partially adopted the same
method; that is, they pay the salary
whether they are sick or well; and it is,
of course, the interest of the doctor to
keep them well as much as he can so as
to save himself the trouble of attending them.

When the Chinese method, or the
American modification of it, comes into
general practice, it will be the interest
of the physician who has charge of a
family to study each member of it—
physically, mentally, spiritually; to
prescribe for them correct environment,
proper diet and healthy habits; and to
labor with the view of inducing them to
keep in touch with all these.—Will
Carleton's Magazine.

WHAT THOMAS A. EDISON SAYS.

"Why, after years of watching the
processes of nature, I can no more doubt
the existence of an intelligence that is
running things than I do of the existence
of myself. Take, for example, the sub-
stance water that forms the crystal
ice. Now there are hundreds of
combinations that form crystals, and
every one of these save that of ice sinks
in water. Ice, I say, doesn't. And it is

all great truths are simple. The es-
sence of Christianity could be given in a
few words; a lifetime would be but con-
tinued seeking to make those words real
and living in thought and acta. The

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

"Don't give them tea or coffee. Give
them the new food drink called GRIN-O?
It is good for the body and is a
place of coffee. The more GRIN-O you give
the children the more health you distribute
through their system." GRIN-O is made
of the finest and when properly prepared
tastes like the choice grades of coffee but
costs about 4¢ as much. All grocers sell it.
16c and 26c.

An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonder-
ful cures which have been made by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,
yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is abso-

lutely true.

If all suffering women could be made

to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do
all she says she can, their suffering
would be at an end, for they would
at once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than

that women will suffer greater pain
month after month when every woman
knows of some woman whom Mrs. Pinkham has helped, as the letters from
grateful women are constantly being published at their own request.

The same remedies which make
paints or irregular products, and
dragging-down sensations, presently
develop into those serious inflammations
of the feminine organs which completely wreck health.

Mrs. Pinkham invites women to
write freely and confidentially to her
about their health and get the benefit
of her great experience with the suf-
fering of women. No living woman
can advise you so well. No remedy in
the world has the magnificent record

of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound for absolute cures of female
ills. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn,
Mass.

Three Letters from One
Woman, Showing how She
Sought Mrs. Pinkham's
Aid, and was cured of
Suppression of the Men-
ses and Inflammation of the
Ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been
here a year. Doctors say I have
female weakness. I have a high
charge and much soreness across my
ovaries, bearing-down pains and have
not menstruated for a year. Doctors say
the menses will never appear again.
Hope to hear from you."—George Jordan in "Kingdom of Self-Control," in Boston Transcript.

NOTHING GOOD IS EVER LOST.

"The story of arts that have been lost,
and inventions that have been forgotten,
and knowledge that have been consumed
by fame, all these are idle talk," writes

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., of

"The Secrets of a Happy Life," in the
October Ladies' Home Journal. "The
time was when Wendell Phillips thought
the huge stones in the temple of Diana
demanded the steam engine. Wider
knowledge hath taught us that the pyramids
can be accounted for by one despot
and a thousand slaves. Man can forget
where he saw the poison ivy, but not
where he found the clustering vine. Men
have forgotten how to make thumb-
screws and instruments of torture. Once
he has made a book, a loom or an engine
he can never forget the art. Yea, the
very scavenger, emptying a bushel of
chaff and one grain of wheat into the
streets, will find that Mother Earth will
search out at grain, shelter its root in
the soil be, and its plant in the sun
above, and make the chaff and flit to
change their form and lead crimson hues
to bud and fruit. Therefore, open thy
hand, oh publicist, knowing that thy
handful of to-day will have increased
tomorrow and will seed the world with
harvests. Open up thy spring in the
desert, for though an enemy stop
up the fountain with stones, he cannot
stay the spring bubbling from the heart
of God's earth. Plant vine and tree for
weary man's shade and shelter, for the
enemy, sharpening his knife to destroy,
shall be made a servant to cut away the
dead branches from the tree that shall
heat the nations. For this is God's world,
it is keyed to happiness, not to misery.
Vices are waning, and virtues are wax-
ing."

THREE MORE LETTERS FROM
ONE WOMAN, RELATING HOW
SHE WAS CURED OF IRREGULAR
MENSTRUATION, LEU-
CORRHÖEA AND BACKACHE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received

your letter. I have taken one bottle

and a half of your Vegetable Compound,
and used two packages of your
Wormwood and Root, and
make a few steps, but could not
before taking your Compound. I still
have the discharge and am sore across
the ovaries, but not so bad. Every
one thinks I look better since taking
your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. J. F. Brown,

Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received

your letter. I have written in reply.

The story of Pocahontas and John Smith
is now familiar to all educated Americans
and the goodness and simplicity of the
Red men, on the appearance of the Europeans
before they were robbed and murdered

by the new comers, is well known.

Did not the Indians in their goodness of

heart welcome Roger Williams with the

now familiar words, "What cheer? or
Welcome?" It is well known that a service

done for the Indians is always re-

membered with love and gratitude. No

white man ever suffers at the hand of an

Indian after he has done him a kindness.

As an evidence of the goodness of

these people to the early white settlers,

Pocahontas comes in. It is well known that

the Indians received Capt. John Smith

and his followers at Jamestown, Va.,

with love and kindness until his people

commenced depredations upon them

and their homes.

At another time, when he was in the

East, he was taken prisoner in battle

and sold as a slave; his head was shaved

and a iron ring bound around his neck

and he was beaten and dressed himself

in the dead man's clothes, mounted a horse

and drove to a Russian camp. Having

returned to England, he went to the New

World. On another one of his expedi-

tions, he was taken prisoner by the In-

dians. With singular coolness he tried

to interest his captors by showing them

the use of his pocket compass and the

motions of the moon and sun.

At last they told him that he could

write a letter to Jamestown. When they

found that he told his friends of all

that had happened to him, they were very

much surprised, and they didn't see how

he could make a few marks on paper and

tell them his thoughts. They thought

him to be something more than a com-

mon man. He was carried from one

tribe to another, and at last brought to

the great chief Powhatan, and he tol-

lent him that he must die. His head was

laid on a stone and a large war club

that was used by Powhatan to strike

the captive's head.

At last he was condemned to death by

Capt. John Smith, and by him

was placed upon a stone and while

the Indians were brandishing their clubs

over his head preparatory to beating

out his brains, he was suddenly saved

by his wife, Mary, who came to the

tribe and interceded with the Indians

to let him live. After his return

she often visited him, and he told her

she was to be his wife. She was

then married to him, and became the

mother of a fine baby girl, Anne.

She was the mother of Powhatan, the

young daughter of Powhatan, and his

first wife, who was killed by the Indians

when he was captured.

At

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
OSADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
GRANGE GARDENERS, Rockland.
H. L. LIBBY, Auburn.
L. W. JOSE, Dexter.
BOYDEN BRANCH, East Eddington.
R. D. LEAVITT, Howes' Corner.
COLUMBIA HAYFORD, Mayerville Cr.
Grange Gathering.

Feb. 8—Year Pomona, Saco.
Feb. 10—Cumberland Pomona, Gray.
Feb. 12—Pomona, Farmington.
Feb. 14—Kennebec Pomona, Readfield.
Feb. 24—Penobscot Pomona, Kennebunk.
Feb. 28—Sagadahoc Pomona, West Bath.

Leeds grange received nine new members into fellowship at their last meeting.

Sagadahoc Pomona met last Saturday with Sagadahoc grange, Bowdoin, with a good programme.

The Farmer has received the doings of the national grange at its late session in Springfield, full of interest to every live person.

Excelsior Pomona grange No. 4, P. of H., holds a special meeting with Wilson grange No. 321, at East Wilton, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monmouth grange is to entertain Winthrop grange, Feb. 14, Winthrop grange furnishing the literary programme and Monmouth grange the supper.

Garland grange has recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. It owns a well furnished hall, built at a cost of \$3000, a library of 100 volumes and has a membership numbering 224.

Wellington grange held an all-day meeting, Jan. 13, installing officers in the afternoon. Sister Marble of Harmony was the installing officer. A goodly number were in attendance.

Capital grange, Augusta, will confer the last degrees on a class of six, Saturday evening, after which will come the harvest feast. It is hoped the Master elect will be able to be present, his illness preventing attendance thus far this year.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, at Wales grange hall, was presented the drama, "The Deacon's Tribulation." Much credit is due to all who took part in it. The drama was followed by a ball and oyster supper. The net proceeds were \$33.

The officers of Exeter grange were installed on Saturday forenoon, Jan. 13, after which all present partook of a generous dinner of oysters and other good things. The afternoon was occupied by an entertainment of interest to all, and the day was one which gave satisfaction to all who were so fortunate as to be present.

The wealth of grange news of great interest will necessitate the curtailing of the space possible for elections and installations, much to our regret. The public want to know what the granges are doing for work. Give us these items for the Farmer and let the world know the volume of hard work being expended by the live patrons of the state.

Send in your subscriptions to the Maine Farmer, only one dollar a year, and get the issue of Feb. 22, which will contain the opening chapter of the new story, "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," by the author of "In His Steps." This is a story which will please all readers.

While the majority of Pomonas arrange their programme from month to month, and often suffer for want of sufficient notice, Sagadahoc maps out a full year's work and is profited thereby. The pro-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

gramme for 1900 is received from the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Upton, and a grand lot of subjects found mapped out. In addition it carries the full list of officers of all the subordinate granges in the state.

From a distance it looks as though personal ambition was seeking to provoke friction in grange work in New Hampshire. The public print is not the place to make inquisitions against officials or parade grange differences. The order has made rapid strides among the青年 of the state and led by faithful devoted men and women is to do a still greater work for the farms and homes.

Attention is called to the communication from State Master Gardner in another column wherein he sets the grange officials right before the public in the matter of grange fertilizers. The Farmer made the announcement of the contract at the time the bids were opened, Oct. 12th, and it is hoped that patrons will acquaint themselves with the facts before placing their orders for the coming season. The misleading effect of the persistent publishing of this ad. long after the contracts have been signed is to be regretted.

The next meeting of Cumberland county Pomona grange will be held with Gray grange, Saturday, Feb. 10. The programme for the day will be as follows: Opening exercises; address of welcome; response by Bro. Willis Rolfe of Raymond grange; reports from subordinate granges; conferring of Pomona Degree; recess for dinner; woman's hour by Gray grange; discussion of the question, "Would it be of advantage to the farmers to have summer visitors come to the small villages in Maine or on the farm? If so, can the grange do anything to bring it about?"

A grange was organized at town hall, Dedham, Saturday evening, Feb. 3d, by State Deputy Boyden Pearce. The name chosen for grange "New Century." There were 25 persons present to take the obligation. The following officers were elected for coming year: Master, A. G. Hooper; overseer, H. P. Burrill; lecturer, May M. Burrill; steward, Geo. Brewster; assistant steward, D. S. Burill; chaplain, J. F. Cowing; treasurer, E. H. Hurd; secretary, Ella Burrill; gate keeper, Chas. Johnson; cores, Annie M. Colby; Pomona, Lydia Hooper; Flora, Lucy Cowing; lady assistant steward, Maud Brewster.

Wellington grange is in a flourishing, wide awake condition, taking a lively interest in all that pertains to the good of the order. Have recently received two applications. Sister Marble of Harmony grange, by invitation, installed the officers as directed by Bro. J. H. Hall: Master, W. J. Beams; Overseer, W. Allen; Treasurer, J. A. Hall; Steward, Ira Whitehouse; Assistant Steward, C. E. Foss; Chaplain, Helen Huff; Treasurer, W. A. Paul; Secretary, C. S. Bean; Gate Keeper, S. S. Huff; Pomona, Vesta Huff; Flora, Junie Spaulding; Ceres, Sarah E. Beams; L. A. Steward, May E. Hall. A baked bean and pastry dinner was highly enjoyed by all.

The officers of Wales grange were installed on Saturday evening, at the regular meeting, by Past Master S. W. Donnell, ably assisted by Brother E. R. Ham and Sister Blanche Moulton: Master, W. A. Alexander; Overseer, W. J. Strotz; Lecturer, E. S. Dixon; Steward, J. M. Ham; Assistant Steward, J. S. Jones; Chaplain, H. A. Anna; Treasurer, R. C. Jones; Secretary, W. D. Moulton; Gate Keeper, Milton Libby; Pomona, Mrs. Georgia Dixon; Flora, Miss Grace Morrell; Ceres, Mrs. May Ham. A number of visitors were present from Monmouth and Androscoggin granges. After the installation, we listened to remarks from Brother Warren and Stover of Monmouth; also from Past Master Donnell and pleasing remarks from Worthy Master Alexander on his visit to the state grange at Augusta.

At Wales grange hall, Thursday evening, occurred one of the pleasant events of the season, the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Frost. The bride was prettily dressed in dove color. Although the clouds threatened rain, 150 came to congratulate Brother and Sister Frost. One man said nothing else would have brought him out. But all felt repaid. Every one had such a nice, happy time. An interesting programme was given which was well applauded by the guests. The programme was: Singing by grange choir; music, the Ariel Quartette; recitation, Blanche Moulton; recitation, Grace Morrell; song, with encore, Jessie Harper; recitation, Elizabeth Wilson; singing, with encore, Little Blalaldai; singing, the Ariel Quartette; song, Mattie Bosworth. Music and dancing until supper was announced. It was a merry company that gathered in the dining room, where a fine oyster stew was served, after which the company danced to the music of Herbert Getchell until the wee small hours. The presents were numerous and valuable.

Knox Pomona grange will meet with Pleasant Valley grange, Rockland Highlands, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 P. M. The following programme will be given: Address of welcome, Mrs. W. B. Gardner; response, F. S. Philbrick; music by choir; essay, Miss Ella Cleveland; music, Mrs. Mabel Crosby; recitation, Mrs. Clara Carroll; solo, Miss Vilma Rokes; current events, F. A. Perry, Jr.; music, Miss Jennie Putnam; recitation, Mrs. Clara Light; question, "What legislation, national or state, is needed for the judicious control of trusts?" question, "When does the 20th century begin?" The 5th

degree will be worked in full form. In the evening the home grange is planning a fine entertainment, the principal feature of which will be Mr. A. E. Morse of South Paris, Me., the well known humorist, who kept the state grange laughing so hard at times. It will be a great treat, and with an interesting Pomona preceding, will make you feel well repaid for attending. A cordial invitation is extended to all granges and the Knox county members are especially requested to have their granges well represented. If stormy Tuesday, postponed to the next fair day.

A very interesting programme was rendered by members of Victor grange, Saturday evening, Feb. 3d. The first question was: "What am I feeding my cows and what is it costing me to produce a pound of butter or butter fat?" This is a very complicated question, yet it was answered very intelligently by Brothers Sprague Taylor, O. A. Bowman and L. T. Blackwell, Prof. Moore, the elocutionist from So. Paris was present and favored the grange with several selections, which were received with a storm of applause. The rest of the evening was devoted to study of Africa and proved to be one of the most interesting of the winter. A paper prepared and read by Bro. Merlin Joy on "Oom Paul and his people" showed careful thought and study. "The situation in the Transvaal," was briefly but very plainly presented by Bro. Geo. T. Jones. A paper on "Why our Sympathies Should be with the Boers" was prepared and read by Mrs. Sprague Taylor, followed by a most carefully prepared and convincing paper by Mrs. Frank Nowell on "Why our sympathies should be with the British?" Remarks were made by Worthy Master Choate, Sister Kate Ellis, Bro. Stevurteau and others. Four new members were taken into this grange recently and altogether it is in a very prosperous condition.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, for some wise purpose has removed from our order our friends and brethren, Alvin C. Reed, and in the death of Bro. Head, North Somerset grange has sustained a great loss, that while owing to ill health, the loss was not often permitted to meet with us, yet he was a loyal patriot to his friends, an affectionate husband and a man who will be missed by those who knew him best.

Resolved: That we offer to the family of our deceased friend, the highest expression of sympathy and respect.

Resolved: That we place in our records this resolution, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and copied sent to the *Salem Times* and *Maine Farmer* for publication in behalf of North Somerset grange.

BELLE H. CURTIS, *Committee*
ANNIE G. CLARK, *Committee*
A. N. CLARK, *Resolutions.*

Whereas, Death, the greatest of all humiliations, again entered the portals of our Mystic Circle and removed a loved one, therefore be it

Resolved: That in the death of Sister Julia A. Head, the largest and longest serving member of our grange who has ever proved true to her trust.

Resolved: That our sincere sympathy goes out to the bereaved husband and daughter who shall be empowered to locate said meeting among the subordinate granges for the best interest and promotion of the order within the jurisdiction of Penobscot Pomona grange.

"For Love will dream and Hope will trust, Since He who knows our needs is just."

Resolved: That this sincere tribute of our sympathy be inscribed on our records and a copy be sent to Bro. Jesse S. Boston, the head of our order.

M. L. MERRILL, *Committee*
E. H. TOBIN, *Committee*
W. H. PATTER, *Committee*
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The timely suggestion made by J. H. Comins to hold our September or annual meeting in the city of Bangor and on which a committee has been appointed to report at this meeting meets with my approval. With a membership of 2,322 and a jurisdiction which comprises 25 subordinate granges with two new granges which have been organized in Penobscot county the past year knocking at our door it is right that we provide some suitable hall large enough to comfortably seat all patrons who may wish to attend and as Bangor is centrally located and easily reached from nearly all parts of the country either by train or team, I recommend that the system of "First here, first served," be done away with and that all invitations for monthly meetings to be held with different local granges be referred to the body of the grange or to the executive committee who shall be empowered to locate said meeting among the subordinate granges for the best interest and promotion of the order within the jurisdiction of Penobscot Pomona grange.

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